Nippon Times

No. 16,623 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

INDIAN LEADERS BEGIN PARLEY WITH VICEROY

Discussions Opened on General Principles of British Proposals —Gandhi Not Attending

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 25.—The conference of Indian leaders with the Viceroy of India to discuss the British Government's new proposals opened in Simla this morning at 11 a.m., according to a Simla dispatch.

The proceedings began at 11:20 a.m. with the Viceroy in the chair, and after a short opening speech and a statement by him on the procedure he proposed for the conference, the delegates went into the work before them. The conference first took up the discussion of the general principles of the British Government's proposals. The discussions continued until 5 p.m. when the conference adjourned till tomorrow.

Soon after the conference adjourned, all the nine Congress representatives met at the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's residence and began informal discussions among themselves on various matters raised at today's meeting.

The Muslim League's representatives met in Mohammed Ali Jinnah's room at 7 p.m. to survey the position in the light of today's discussion at the conference. At 9 p.m., both the Congress and Muslim League meetings were still going on.

Official Communique Issued

The official account of today's proceedings at the conference issued as a communique this evening says as follows:

"The conference assembled on Monday at 11 a.m. Their Excellencies met and talked to the delegates in the room outside the conference room. At 11:20, the delegates moved into the conference room, and the proceedings began with the Viceroy in the chair. His Excellency made a short opening speech. He then made a statement on the procedure he proposed for the conference, and announced he had appointed Sir Evan Jenkins, his private secretary, and the Reforms Commissioner to act as secretaries to the conference. The conference then took up the discussion of the general principles of His Majesty's Government's proposals. The discussions continued until 5 p.m. when the conference adjourned until tomorrow."

As to the nature of the discussions on the opening day of the conference, nothing is known yet. A BBC correspondent in Simla says that none of the Indian leaders or officials have made any comments on the nature or progress of the day's talks, and that the officials there are inabsolute silence.

In the meanwhile, another report from Simla says that it is believed that the conference may adjourn toward the middle of the week to enable the Congress and the Muslim League to consult their Working Committees.

Gandhi Not Attending

Noteworthy is the fact that Mahatma Gandhi is not attending the conference. However, he will remain in Simla and be available for consultations. It is said that Gandhi will act as an adviser both to the Congress and Viceroy Wavell at the conference.

It is now understood that an official statement will be issued at the end of each day's proceedings.

Wavell, this morning, told correspondents that the conference "so important to the future of India would discuss a lot of very critical questions".

Wavell's Opening Speech

Wavell's speech at the opening of the conference runs as follows:

"Before we begin work on the agenda of this conference, the outcome of which will have a momentous influence on the destiny of India, I feel there are a few words I should say to you. First, I welcome you all as men who by your character and ability have risen to leadership in your provinces and parties. I have called you together from all parts of India at this critical moment in her history to advise and help me in advancing India toward prosperity, political freedom and greatness. I ask for that help in a spirit of broad cooperation toward the good of India as a whole. It is not a constitutional settlement; it is not a final solution of India's complex problem that is proposed; nor does the plan in any way prejudge or prejudice the final issue. But if it succeeds, I am sure it will pave the way toward the settlement and will bring it nearer. The statesmanship, the wisdom and the goodwill of all of us is here on trial, not merely in the eyes of India but before the world. I said in my broadcast that on all sides there were some things to forgive and forget. We have got to rise above the level of all prejudices and enmities and of party and sectional advantage, and think of the good of India, the good of 400 million people, and how we can best combine to implement these new proposals made by His Majesty's government for the advancement of India now and in the future. It will not be easy and unless we can place our deliberations at a high common level we shall not succeed. You must accept my leadership for the present. Until there is some agreed change in the constitution I am responsible to His Majesty's government for the good government and tranquillity of India. I ask you to believe in me as a sincere friend of India. I will endeavor to guide in what I believe to be the best interest of this country."

The Viceroy concluded, "On the column that stands in front of the Viceroy's house are engraved these words; 'In faith, in words, wisdom, in deeds, courage, in life, service, so may India be great.' They will make a good guide for our conference."

Hindu Mahasabha to Resist

A dispatch from Poona said that at a mass meeting today of the Hindu Mahasabha in that city, the President, Dr. Mukhorjoo, called for all possible resistance to any attempt to enfore the British proposal.

On the other hand, the All India National Liberal Federation has urged the acceptance of the Viceroy's proposal although it complains of what it describes as "some undesirable features in the plan."

Indian Leaders Presented

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and other Indian leaders were presented to Lord and Lady Wavell today. In a statement to the press, Field Marshal Wavell appealed to them to observe restraint and the feeling of responsibility, keeping in view the importance of the conference for the future of India. He also indicated that official statements would be issued at the end of each day.

Meanwhile, the keen interest with which the Simla Conference is being followed in Britain is shown by the fact that, although this is nomination day for the general election, today's conference in India is prominently displayed in the front pages of nearly all the London papers, according to a London dispatch. The Times and Glasgow Herald made the Indian story their main double column lead paragraph. The only paper to comment editorially was the conservative Glasgow Herald, which says, "One thing that can be said at present upon this hitherto insoluble problem is that, if the Muslim League and Congress leaders are prepared to make a trial of Wavell's plan, the first foundation of new India will have been laid."

Support White Paper

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—Field Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell was supported at an emergency meeting of the Cambridge University Majlis, under the chairmanship of S. Roy Chowdhury, according to a London dispatch.

Chowdhury, President of Majlis, declared, "Though Hindu rights would suffer serious encroachments, the 'White Paper' should be accepted, as there is no other way of solving the present deadlock." Sri Chanda, Bengali scholar, wanted the Viceroy to clarify the relations between the proposed Central Government and the Indian States which have always been a stumbling block to India's national aspirations. The Majlis sent a message to Mahatma Gandhi wishing him all success in his Simla mission.

German Communists Emerge After Working 12 Years Underground; Issue Proclamation

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—The German Communist Party is once more functioning as a legal party after working underground for 12 years under the Nazi regime, says a Moscow report.

The German Communist Party has started the publication of a daily paper, "The German People's Daily," and in its first issue a proclamation on the problems facing Germany was presented to the German people. The proclamation said:

First, the Communist Party of Germany is opposed to the introduction of the Soviet system in Germany on the grounds that "such a path does not correspond to the conditions of development in Germany at present."

The proclamation further declared: "The Communist Party is all for the development of trade and private enterprise in Germany on the basis of private property.

Another point the German Communist Party has come out on is the division of large estates among the German peasants. It also demands the introduction of a democratic, freedom-loving, and progressive spirit in all the Germans, the confiscation of all the property of Nazi leaders and measures to make the richer Germans bear a greater burden.

KING LEOPOLD INSISTING ON FORMING NEW REGIME

Sees Belgian Envoy to London; Strike Looms If Ruler Returns to Brussels

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—King Leopold today informed the Belgian parliamentary leader that he was proceeding with the formation of a new Government when the parliamentary representatives visited the King at Salzburg in Austria, where he was interned by the Germans, according to a report from that city.

Correspondents in Salzburg today said that an important political development will be disclosed tomorrow from the King's headquarters. This indication is given, they added, from the Belgian Ambassador in London who is in a conference with the King.

Earlier tonight, the contents of the King's statement to the Belgian envoy who went to Salzburg yesterday was revealed for the first time. It contained no mention about the occasion and correspondents said that it contained nothing which shows that the crisis has progressed any. In it, the King formally thanked the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies for their congratulations on his liberation. He expressed hope for his country and declared that Belgium was strongly locked in a constitutional and a democratic spirit.

Meanwhile, Liberal, Communist and Socialist workers have threatened a general strike if the King returns. However, they promised that military supplies passing through Antwerp for the Allied armies of occupation in Germany would continue to move without delay. Union leaders of the Catholic workers have announced that they would ignore any strike terror. Press dispatches say that the withdrawal of the Liberal and Left Wing groups will leave the King without a majority in Parliament.

In the statement of his intention to form a new regime which was announced in Brussels, the King urged parliamentary leaders to collaborate loyally in a scrupulous, constitutional and democratic spirit thinking only of public welfare.

Opposes Van Der Meersch

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—While Belgium is awaiting the next move from King Leopold in Salzburg, the Communist paper Drapeau Rouge warned the King today that "a rising by Democrats and a general strike by workers" will be the result if he carries out his reported intention of choosing Ganshof Van der Meersch as his Premier, according to a Brussels dispatch.

Van der Meersch, Chief of the Belgian Military Judiciary, is at present visiting the King at Salzburg. Declaring that the King could not choose a better way of showing bad intentions, the paper said, "The Belgians do not want police government —the precursor of 'Royal Fascism'."

At Salzburg all means of access to King Leopold are closed. Officers are extremely suspicious and anybody attempting to approach the King would run serious risk of being arrested. There was an atmosphere of mystery over the departure of the presidents of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies and Senate who, yesterday, took King Leopold's statement back to Brussels.

To Retrain Airmen

Domei

LISBON, June 23.—The commander of the U.S. 8th Air Force who returned to America some time ago, arrived at Colorado Springs yesterday after a trip of inspection of the Pacific battle area, according to a dispatch from that city. He at once opened headquarters at the Peterson airfield.

His headquarters is to retrain the American airmen who took part in the European war for Pacific battle.

WORLD CHARTER DETAILS DISCLOSED AT S.F. MEET

Adopted by Conferees of 50 Nations; New International Body Set Up

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—A summary of the United Nations Security Charter was released late tonight, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The World Security Plan on which 50 nations have been deliberating at San Francisco took final shape today when the Conference adopted the 10,000 word Charter setting up a new international organization to be known as the United Nations.

The Charter, which forms the statute of international relations in the postwar world, comprises 19 chapters and declares its aims in a preamble which says that the people of the United Nations are determined "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war; to reaffirm faith in human rights in equal rights of men and women and nations, large and small; to establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained; and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.'"

To accomplish these aims, says the preamble, the United Nations are resolved to "practice tolerance and to live together in peace as good neighbors; to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security; and to insure that armed forces shall not be used save in the common interest."

The organization will have a General Assembly, composed of all members, with power to discuss and make recommendation. Secondly, a Security Council, consisting of 11 members, with five big Powers as permanent members and six non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly will be established. On non-procedural matters the permanent members have the power to veto. Thirdly, an Economic and Social Council, consisting of 18 members elected by the General Assembly, to study and make recommendations to the Assembly on international economic, social, cultural, educational and health questions, will be established. Fourthly, there will be a Trusteeship Council, including States administering trust territories and other members elected by the Assembly in equal number. This Council will have power to pay periodic visits to trust territories. Fifthly, there is to be an International Court of Justice, to succeed the present Court of International Justice at The Hague. Sixthly, there will be a Secretariat, headed by a secretary-general appointed by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation. The Charter lays down that the Secretariat should take its orders from the organization and not from any government.

On regional agreements within the new plan, the Charter declares that "members of the United Nations entering into regional agreements shall make every effort to achieve peaceful settlements of local dispute before referring them to the Security Council. The Charter incorporates a declaration that States administering non self-governing territories shall recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount and accept the well-being of the inhabitants as a sacred trust."

Conference Sidelights Given

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 25.—A statistical summary of the United Nations Conference officially released yesterday indicates that in the fanfare of personnel and physical problems involved, this conference was unprecedented in history because they were of unparalleled importance, according to a San Francisco report.

Some of the interesting details of the conference are that the official representation included 282 delegates, 1,444 assistant delegates, advisors, consultants, and technical experts and staff members of the delegation. There were also 1,053 members of the International Secretariate, 38 telephone operators, and 2,636 accredited press, radio and newsreel representatives.

Inside eight plenary sessions at which the delegation made statements, altogether 325 committee and sub-committee meetings were held from April 26 to June 17.

In the first week, the 12 technical committees started their meetings. They were on the average of six meetings daily, or at the average of ten meetings daily while the evening meeting averaged one to three nightly.

The Secretariate is putting out a daily average of 500,000 sheets of documents. Correspondents sent on the average 150,000 words daily and 170,000 feet of movie film was shot and 3,300 still pictures were taken by June 15.

Forty nations submitted 72 ammendments totalling over 400 pages besides 24 consolidated ammendments by the four sponsors. They printed the ammendments in English, French and Russian and a portion in Spanish and Chinese. Altogether 85,000 luncheons were served in the conference lunch rooms by the American Women's Volunteer Service Corps.

Nine special trains transported 2,300 people to the conference and another 1,200 came by air. Fifty-three United States Army Transport Command planes brought the delegation's personnel from overseas besides the several Soviet and British planes bringing their own national officials.

CHUNGKING'S SUBVERSION AIMED BY YENAN AGENTS

Working to Create Disturbances, Expand Influence of Communist Regime

Domei

PEKING, June 24.—Under orders to counteract the pressure exerted against the Communists' Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army in consequence of American domination over Chungking's military affairs, agents of the Yenan regime are reported to be working among Chungking military quarters. These agents are said to be entrusted with the task of creating disturbances within the Chungking regime and with the organization of an active movement to convert the populace to the ideas upheld by the Yenan regime.

Officers and men of the Chungking army captured by the Japanese Forces in the Shantung and Honan areas stated:

In a move to meet the situation which is likely to arise during the period when the work of Americanizing the Chungking armed forces is pushed, Yenan has surreptitiously sent to all of Chungking's war zones with the objects of instigating the inhabitants to rise up against Chungking's rule and of engaging in other activities intended to extend Yenan's influence.

Among those agents whose activities have been exposed were men in high positions in the Yenan regime, who had with them "sacred" orders from the central Yenan authorities."

The testimony of these Chungking war prisoners gives an idea of the delicate nature of the situation between Chungking and Yenan, which is so tense that there may occur hostilities between the two regimes at any moment.

Explains Yenan's Stand

Domei

PEKING, June 24.—The Yenan delegate, Tang Pi-wu, who disclosed the internal situation in China by distributing a booklet entitled "The Existing Situation in China and the People's Demand" during a recent interview with foreign correspondents in San Francisco, met reporters again and made the following statement regarding the question of the Chungking Political Council, the statement of General Chen Cheng, Chungking's War Minister, on the armed strife between Chungking and Yenan, and the material aid of the United States to Yenan, according to a June 20 UP dispatch from New York:

"In the light of the fact that the Political Council is comprised of some 240 members and no member may introduce any proposal to the council without the signature of 20 members, it is quite natural that the Yenan authorities should declare that they have no intention to participate in the council, because Yenan is represented by only 8 members all of whom have been nominated by Chungking.

"Although War Minister General Chen Cheng issued a statement concerning the armed strife between Chungking and Yenan, admitting that local clashes had taken place between Chungking and Yenan forces and denying at the same time that Chungking was using against Yenan, munitions and materials supplied by the United States, it is hardly possible for the Chungking forces to launch such positive attacks on the Yenan Army as they have done with arms produced by Chungking. The arms which the Yenan Army has received from the United States are only 120 light machine guns, six anti-aircraft guns and some ammunition."

U.S. Asia War Policy Bitterly Opposed As Hungry Europe Is in Dire Need of Aid

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—The policy of the American Government for the quick termination of the war against Japan does not seem to fall in line with the interests of the various European countries which depend on the United States for their post-war rehabilitation and supply of materials.

It may now be perceived that the troubles and difficuties in America which has had to shoulder the double burden of carrying on the war against Japan and giving relief to the starving European countries are mounting, and relative to this a New York dispatch of the Daily Mail on June 21 said to the following effect:

"The demand made by foreign quarters to the United States to ease up on the War in East Asia in order that more relief supplies may be sent to Europe is becoming more increasingly pressing. According to diplomatic circles in Washington, unless the United States changes its policy, Europe will be faced with starvation this winter.

"Unless appropriate measures for the supply of food are taken, disorder and revolution will come about in the European Continent, thus threatening the peace plans. As a result, Communism will become rampant or Fascism will again rule."

CHINA COAST LANDING BY ALLIES IS STRESSED

Swiss Journal Foresees Hard Fight Ahead for Anglo-American Forces

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, June 23.—Japan's war morale remains firm, according to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung which commented yesterday on the difficulties facing the Allied forces in East Asia as follows:

Although at a disadvantage in the war, Japan is holding important points against the Allied forces. The morale of the Japanese Forces does not appear to have decreased, as evidenced in the operations of the Japanese Special Attack Corps and "human torpedoes." The Allied forces seem to have learned just how difficult it is to engage the well organized Japanese Forces through bitter experience and are now frantically engaged in preparations for operations against Japan.

Next comes the question of where the Allies intend to establish a large base of operations. The most favored opinion in regard to this is that the Allies will choose the Chinese Continent. In order to make use of the continent, the Allied forces would first have to launch large scale landing operations after gaining control of the sea routes linking the China coast area with the eastern seas. This brings up the problem whether or not it is possible to ensure the safety of sea routes in the vicinity of Taiwan.

It seems that it is a sine qua non for the Allies that they should launch operations against the China coast in order to prosecute operations against Japan because that country imports a considerable amount of foodstuffs from China for her armed forces and people. In Manchoukuo, Japan is promoting the munitions industry which can continue operating should the munitions establishments in Japan Proper be bombed. It appears that Japan anticipates Allied operations against the Chinese coast.

On studying a map of the Chinese Continent, however, one may clearly see that the Allied forces would be faced with countless difficulties should they attempt an invasion. It is way too early yet for them to tackle the Japanese Forces in Manchoukuo. Here we see why the United States has resigned herself to a prolonoged war in East Asia. The Allied forces must be considering landing operations on Japan Proper also. Every Japanese prefecture and island is fully prepared to defend itself against such an attempt so that the obstacles in the way of the Allied forces are not small to say the least.

Furthermore, there are Manchoukuo, and the southern areas including New Guinea, the Bismark Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, the Caroline Islands, Borneo, Malai and Burma where the Japanese Forces are holding out stubbornly. The Allied forces, therefore, will have to throw in a consderable force against the outlying Japanese bases.

ENEMY LANDS ON TERNATE

Invaders Counterattacked; Balik Papan Operations Continue

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 26.—The enemy campaign against Balik Papan, Borneo, is continuing, and minesweeping operations are now being conducted by the enemy. Though no hostile enemy transports are in evidence, 20-odd warcraft, including destroyers and minesweepers, are operating in the waters in the neighborhood of Balik Papan.

Yesterday, 300 enemy troops effected a landing on Ternate Island, west of Halmahera Island. The Japanese Forces on the spot speedily went into action to counterattack the invaders.

HEROIC OKINAWA DEFENSE INSPIRES GENERAL MINAMI

Seijikai President Calls Upon 100,000,000 Patriots to Rise To Nation's Defense

Commenting upon the new development in the Okinawas General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, expressed deep reverence for the heroic fighting of our military forces and the strenuous cooperation given by Governor Shimada and the residents of the islands. General Minami expressed confidence that in the present crisis when the Japanese race was between life and death, victory could surely be gained if the nation's 100,000,000 people aroused themselves to risk their lives in battle and in production for the defense of the homeland. He said:

"The battle situation in the Okinawas is serious. The brave fighting of our forces and the strenuous cooperation given by Governor Shimada and residents of the islands during the past three months, are without parallel in the world's annals of warfare. Even gods and devils are brought to tears. Their fighting spirit and sacrifices, filling us with emotion, particularly inspire a reverent renewal of determination to fight for the sake of His Majesty the Emperor and for the State.

"There is no respite in this war. Our Japanese race is between life and death. But victory will surely come to us, if, realizing this situation, we arouse ourselves to risk our lives in battle and in production for the defense of our homeland. Even the material and fighting strengths of the United States cannot break the unity of our 100,000,000 people, whose common responsibility is the defense of our land. Facing the present Okinawa crisis, the people must not become disappointed; it is their duty now to surmount the national crisis by revealing courage and determination, so that the present misfortune will be to the good in the future. At the same time, any mistaken administration that may hinder the manifestation of the people's total strength, or suppress production, must be rectified by the power of the people, so that the highest efficiency may be gained and the nation saved. We are determined to devote our entire efforts to this end.

Supplies Sent to Siberia

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 25.—American Lend-Lease supplies are still being shipped to Siberia, it was disclosed today by Leo Crowley, Lend-Lease administrator, according to a Washington report. Crowley said that American military leaders declared that these supplies were to the military advantage of the United States..

Japanese Diplomats Arrested in Reich To Be Sent to U.S.

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—The U.S. State Department today made the following announcement, according to a Washington dispatch: "Japanese diplomats and those connected with diplomatic services, who were arrested in Germany, and their family members numbering altogether 132 will be sent to America, where they will be detained at Bedford Springs in Pennsylvania. The first party is expected to arrive in America early in July. They will be detained until an exchange agreement is concluded between the Japanese Government and the United States as well as the Allied Nations."

BIG SEA LOSS ADMITTED BY ENEMY OFF OKINAWA

Japanese Air Blows Heavy—Okinawa Called Bloody Prelude to Japan Invasion

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—A U.S. Navy Department communique issued yesterday said that the Japanese planes in a series of attacks on American shipping off Okinawa on June 21 and 22 did heavy damage to the American vessels, according to a Washington dispatch. The announcement said that since June 6 and 7 Japanese air strikes in the Okinawa area have been heavy.

Air Attacks Continued

Japanese Air Units on Monday again attacked the U.S. warcraft around the main Okinawa island in a night offensive which continued to the following morning.

In the vicinity of the Kerama Group, a fleet of enemy surface craft consisting of three battleships, three cruisers and about 250 transports were spotted on Monday.

The number of enemy carrier planes in the Okinawas has decreased, but the enemy is gradually increasing his force of land-based aircraft.

'Prelude to Japan Invasion'

The correspondent of the Daily Mail on the Pacific front sent the following report to the paper from Okinawa on June 18 entitled "Okinawa, a Bloody Prelude to the Invasion of Japan," according to a dispatch to the Mainichi from Stockholm:

"The whole world is laboring under the wrong impression that the occupation of that tiny space of land is an easy task. Eleven weeks have already elapsed since the American marines landed on the Okinawas, and as the battle approaches its close, the eyes and ears of the world are being focussed on the most bloody, dangerous and prolonged main theater of the fighting on the Pacific.

"Because of heavy sacrifices we have been forced make, it is necessary for us to study the Okinawa operation scrupulously and thoroughly as it will aid us in estimating what our landing operation against the mainland of Japan in the future will cost us.

"In defending the Okinawas the Japanese army has adopted "death hole" tactics on a larger scale than at Yiojima. Caves and covered positions offered to the Japanese Garrison good artillery positions for shelling the American forces. With regard to the size of arms the Japanese Garrison Units have employed large new trench mortars capable of firing 1,000 pound shells.

"The most important point of the Okinawa operation is that it will result in strengthening the self-confidence of the High Command of the Japanese Forces in regard to the future development of the war. In the most critical stage of the operation on the Okinawas the Allied navy sustained casualties which were much higher than those of the marines or the army forces landed on Okinawa. This is unprecedented in the annals of American war or in the modern amphibian operations.

"Admiral Marc Mitscher, Commander of the American Aircraft-Carrier Task Force, admitted that his flagship was bombed twice by Japanese planes. It has been made public officially that the American navy lost or suffered damage to more than 75 warships up to date, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the actual losses sustained by the American navy are much higher than the official announcement.

"The Pacific Fleet of the Allies managed to settle the supply question by dispatching an astonishing number of "supply trains" and floating docks to the theater of the operation on the Pacific. Of course, the losses the Allied navy has suffered are another question.

"As the results of the Okinawa operation the imperialists in the United States who ostracised the British fleet as an obstacle in the Pacific will have to shut their mouths. When Japanese planes rammed themselves against their enemy warships they knew the weak points of the American warships. The success of the Japanese planes means that large American warships have to drop out of the fighting line for several months. It can hardly be denied that the tactics of the Japanese planes are effective. It must be expected that Japanese forces will fight on the mainland of Japan with the same spirit as they have fought on the Okinawas and it will require gigantic preparations to cope with the tactics of the Japanese Forces."

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1776.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥68.00. Postage 60 sen to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1945

For All to See

The present conflict is a war of revelations. It brings clearly into focus what was once blurred and obscure; it shows us that the war did not begin at Pearl Harbor, but only took on a new form then and there. While in Europe the occupation and "liberation" of various small nations have exposed the true nature of certain conquerors, the tussle in the Pacific, too, is gradually showing the world what it had been blind to before the commencement of the war.

To the man in the street the ravages of the dollar in action are not as visible as the destruction wrought by the demolishing powers of a bomb; nor are the shady implications of a cleverly screened diplomacy as discernible as the movements of troops, supplies and ships. Only when the situation becomes such that the latter is substituted for the former do matters appear to awed and awakening spectators in their true colors.

There have been not a few startling discoveries the present upheaval has brought to light. Should we attempt to enumerate a few of them as they may be noted at the present moment, perhaps the most glaring would be the internal weakness finally displayed by both Italy and Germany, and the corresponding underlying strength of the Soviet Union. The obsequious submission of Chungking, the sycophantic obeisance of the small countries, the genuine stand of the South Asiatic peoples, the sly policies of Britain, may also be given.

Certainly, however, and especially in connection with the war in the Pacific, the most outstanding point to note would be the complete disclosure of the aims of the Anglo-Americans, particularly those of the United States, in their unscrupulous and premeditated drive for world domination; and their concerted and even indignant attempt to break down the barrier that Japan has so courageously thrown up against the advance of this—what may be termed—Rooseveltian policy. And simultaneously one cannot fail to note the tenacious courage and surprising strength with which Japan is defending those barriers.

Although it is true that various conditions must enter into the evaluation, the final criterion in the judgment of an "aggressor" nation must rest with the intent which motivates that nation to its act. Can we say, for instance, that the American motive suggests any consciousness of morality? Can we say that she is fighting for her existence? Can we say that she is encircled by enemies and has to resort to arms to preserve and secure her independence? A glance at a map of the Pacific showing the respective fighting positions of the Japanese and the American forces will serve to show, aside from the factor of the material weights of the belligerents concerned, that the United States is fighting in lands halfway around the earth from home. The situation is gradually making ridiculous in the eyes of the world the sophistry of "Remember Pearl Harbor," and, in the light of the freedoms Japan has granted the peoples of the South, the illusion contingent upon that initial attack that Japan harbored imperialistic designs is already a frayed and untenable myth.

Even the flimsy excuse of the "white man's burden" was sufficient in the days when Asia had to take it all supinely simply because there was no means of resistance. How profitable that "burden" has been the whole world knows today. It was only a matter of course that Uncle Sam should have begun to look out west over the Pacific at the looming figure of the redoubtable John Bull who had already moved out east. From then to Hawaii, the Philippines, the insistence upon the Open Door and the most-favored-nation clause—one thing just led to another. Above all, the theme song underlying the whole gigantic move was cleverly toned down to an almost inaudible hum. More recently there have been the economic embargoes and the freezing of capital. Even the Lend-Lease should be given its due share of the credit.

" . . . These two Powers . . . increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce . . . . they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission . . . The situation being such as it is, Our Empire, for its existence and self-defense, has no other recourse but to appeal to arms . . ." No words more true have ever been recorded upon a historical document of this nature. The cat is out of the bag—its fangs are now bared; its claws are unsheathed.

Fortunately, another revelation of the war has been the true strength of Japan. As against the tactics of numerical superiority that the Americans are throwing against the Empire, Japan counters with a strategy of attrition that will prove costly to the enemy, especially in the most irreplaceable of their resources—men.

Only a war as grave as that of the present can unravel, through the complete jettison of incumbrances that accompanies it, the thread of truth that is hidden in the complicated transactions of the modern world. Just as a unity of terror joined the nation against the Mongols many centuries ago, so will a unity of justice enable Asia to fight off the present threat. And if it may be said that one of the objects of this war had been to show certain national ambitions in their true aspects, need there be court or jury when the world must pass final judgment in the light of the naked testimony of American acts and deeds?

American Morality

These extracts from "Berlin Diary," by W. L. Shirer an American journalist, are reprinted here to show what the American idea of civilized warfare is:

September 1. 1940 The British bombings have not been very deadly. The . . main effect is a moral one—and if the British are smart they'll keep them up every night.

September 18. Churchill is making a mistake in not sending more planes over Berlin; a mere half-dozen bombers per night would do the job; that is, would force the people to their cellars in the middle of the night and rob them of their sleep. Morale tumbled noticeably in aimsost every evening . . . the British haven't enough planes to devastate Berlin, but they have enough to ruin the morale of the country's most important center of population.

September 23. "The British . . . have not yet succeeded in crippling Germany's war industrial production to any appreciable extent nor have they blown up many stores. What they must do, is to keep the German people in their damp cold cellars at night, prevent them from sleeping, and wear down their nerves."

December 1: "The British have greatly reduced their air attacks on Berlin . . . this is a great mistake. for when they came over nearly every night, the morale of this nerve center which keeps Germany together slumped noticeably . . . the British can certainly send over a handful of planes two or three nights a week to keep the Berliners in their cellars. The effect of this on morale would be enormous.

Pat's Logic

A man turned up in the office one morning with a large tear in the sleeve of his coat.

"Look here," said his boss, "why don't you get that hole mended?"

"Faith," the man replied. "Not I. A hole may be the result of an accident but sure a patch is a certain sign of poverty."

Defined

"Dad, what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my boy, is a person who is appointed to avert situations that would never occur if there were no diplomats."

A Year Ago Today

June 27, 1944

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister, during his trip to the Finnish capital emphasized the readiness of the German Government to assist Finland militarily.

* * *

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that the casualties sustained by the British armies in Italy from the time of the landing to the fall of Rome totaled 73,122.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

Comments By Journals on Quadripartite Declaration

The Basler Nachrichten's London correspondent notes that the Berlin Quadripartite Declaration ends the difference of conditions in the different occupation zones, which, according to English opinion, contained considerable political dangers.

It is questionable which are the present formal relations between the victorious powers and the defeated Reich. However, it has been established that a state of war formally still exists until the peace treaty is signed, provided that the German Government is able to negotiate it, or by an Allied proclamation which, however, is less probable. The Times supports the theory that the Allied nations' June 5 Berlin Declaration corresponds to a onesided armistice imposed upon Germany.

Hitherto, the occupation zone's exact demarcation has been held strictly secret, although the plausible reason, therefore, seems not to exist after Germany's surrender. Therefore, London, comments with great surprise on the fact that the zone exact demarcation hitherto has not been published.

It is surprising that after Strange's appointment, who is considered the USSR's friend and a representative of the theory that the Allied Nation's wartime collaboration has to be continued for maintenance of peace, the London Daily Workers harply attacked Strange, describing him to be a Tory Reactionary, who would sabotage the Crimea agreement.

The Zuercher's London correspondent commenting on the proclamation of the Quadripartite domination over Germany says that the first London reaction is a sentiment of reassurance as finally there is something tangible which will serve as a basis for subsequent policy.

Germany is temporarily recognized as a unit as the British politicians, and publicists of all parties opposing the so-called partition theory emphatically demanded. Effective borders are those of 1937, meaning that the Reich also includes Eastern Prussia and the Saar. However, neither Austria nor the Sudetenland is included. Besides, the Big Powers retain the right to draw anew Germany's internal borders applying new states to a portion or the whole of the Reich. It offers a possibility to create an autonomous or federative area within the Reich.

Declaration Mainly Technical

The Declaration is mainly technical and entirely lacking in political objective. Hitler's war machine is technically dismantled, while the Quadripartite condominium's frame is created from a technical viewpoint. However, only future negotiations and precisions will decide the political objectives within this frame.

It is required that the joint policy be practised as far as "affairs concerning the whole of Germany" is involved. However, the Control Council must first decide unanimously what problems may be considered as concerning the whole of Germany. The required unanimity not only creates all four Powers' veto right concerning everything relative to the joint pilicy toward Germany but consolidates also each power's absolute authority in their respective occupation zones. It is clear that the way thereby is open for independent states' development within the Reich despite the declaration of the Reich's unity.

The term "boundaries" which is a weaker expression than "frontiers" has been utilized in the declaration's introduction while the Second Article utilized the term—"frontiers" for state borders. This differentiation reflects the idea which is popular in several Allied countries whereby certain autonomous German areas may be incorporated into neighbor states without this being actual annexation. However, no definite decision has been reached in this field with several possibilities being taken into consideration.

Disarmament will be ordered according to the procedure similar to such as has been applied in other former enemy states. Besides it is ordered that all important war production undertakings must work for occupation power if such has been decided.

Besides the Declaration orders that all German men will become POW's (Prisoners of War) as Hitler's organization hardly left anybody who is able to carry guns outside the military organization. An important portion of these POW's in Anglo-Saxon zones is now being released. However, if, for instance, one of the victorious powers send these POW's into camps or utilize them for certain works, the joint Quadripartite Declaration may serve as justifying such measures.

Thus, only the minimum future policy applicable to Germany has been settled. It is considered important that the Control Council has been created and that Berlin has been chosen as its seat, that the first codified text and act of the Control Council's Constitution and Control Commission's program has been published and formally accepted by all the powers.

However, the period in which the first measures are applicable is obviously limited as they last until the "execution of elementary requirements of unconditional surrender" is completed. The new negotiations must then treat the power's policy in the subsequent period.

At present published texts include neither the term "democracy" nor political principles, ideals or the bases which may be applied to Germany. At present the total military regime replaces total dictatorship.

To Extend Soviet Zone

The Gazette de Lausanne's London correspondent, commenting on the Quadripartite Berlin Declaration notes that it indicates that the Russian zone will be extended westward in Saxony and in Central Germany.

However, the Anglo-Americans insist that German territorial changes favoring the Soviets should not be realized before the Austrian situation which also will be clarified. The Anglo-Americans excede the originally fixed German demarcation lines to 100-150 kilometers while in Austria the Russians exceeded theirs, especially in Syria, where Graz should have become the center of the British military administration. Since Austro-Germany belong to different military control authorities, this question can only be solved diplomatically.

London realizes that Germany's administration will become the inter-Allied relation's most delicate test. The Times notes that should Germany's treatment become a subject of inter-Allied disputes Europe would be unavoidably split into two opposing camps with jealousy and mistrust predominant.

The Exchange's Telegraph's correspondent reports that the publication by the papers in Moscow of the map showing the German occupation zones had a sensational effect in London. Officials decline to confirm the map's accuracy since the London standpoint is that the demarcation line's definite establishment is the task of the European Advisory Council which keeps all its negotiations secret. However, it is openly admitted that hitherto the Moscow press reports on the division of the zones were correct, and that the map's publication is surely based on the information given by council members. Therefore, the Russian map will probably be confirmed:

On the other hand, the Daily Herald's diplomatic correspondent usually possessing excellent information publishes another widely noticed report that the differences directly in relation to the division of the zones occurred between the Quadripartite representatives in Berlin. Jukov finally refused to continue discussing the Allied Control Commission's establishment as long as the Allied troops had not evacuated the regions, which according to Russian opinion belong to the Soviet occupation zone. This attitude so offended the Allied generals that Eisenhower and Montgomery left for further consultations with their governments, preferring not to attend the banquet which Jukov had already prepared.

WHAT PRICE PEACE

By JAPONICUS

I

During the past twelve months or so many a book on President Wilson was published in the United States. Foreseeing the fall of Germany the minds of the American public have been focussed on the ways and means of building world peace. They have been asking, "Shall we commit exactly the same errors; with the same ineluctable results?" For some time prior to his death President Roosevelt seems to have been haunted by the tragic fate that befell Woodrow Wilson. It is said that he studied with meticulous care the closing years of Wilson's life in order to avoid, if possible, the errors of judgement and strategy that brought Wilson's enterprise to an ignoble defeat.

An intimate portrait of the hero is presented by his sister-in-law. The author seems not much impressed by this historical figure. At home Wilson was quite ordinary, and at times vague, arrogant, and even stubborn. He was even jealous of his daughters' suitors.

Roger Burlingame and Alden Stevens in their First World Peace make Wilson a saint and martyr. He is ninety-nine per cent pure gold, and the author seems to forget that in his uninspired moments he was a bit of a politician and a somewhat dull school master. But as Albert Guerard points out there was no question that Wilson towered above the average statesmen, brass, tin, lead, or pasteboard.

Stephen Bonsal, a veteran correspondent, however, portrays with scrupulous honesty the person Wilson and the sinking of his great ideal into the quagmire of diplomacy. This brilliant man who at the age of eighty is still active in mind and body hardly needs introduction. Sitting quietly in an old Georgetown house in Washington, he watches with an eagle eye the course of current events. Born in Baltimore in 1865, Bonsal was educated at Heidelberg, Bonn, and Vienna. During the Bulgarian-Servian War of 1885 he was correspondent for the New York Herald. He was in Morocco in 1889. The Sino-Japanese War saw him in the Orient, and the Batangas and Mindanao campaigns of 1901 and the Russo-Japanese War kept him busy. In the meantime, he was in the U.S. diplomatic service as secretary and charge d'affairs in Peking. Tokyo, and Korea. In 1915 we find him with Hindenburg's army on the eastern front, and in 1919 in the Balkan States under General Smuts. Bonsal travelled ten thousand miles in Soviet Russia. Also war-torn North China and Manchuria are not unknown to him. In fact there seems to be hardly an important spot in the world untouched by him. For sixty long years he fought on the very front line of all the major battles, not indeed with a sword but with a bright and ready pen. Heyday in a Vanished World, published in 1937, is Bonsal's memoir.

But at the present moment we think of Bonsal as one who served as a confidential adviser, contact man, and interpreter for President Wilson and Colonel House during the first Peace Conference. At Wilson's request he kept notes on committee meetings of which no official record was preserved, and his notes on the drafting of the Covenant is a document of some importance. Bonsal's Unfinished Business, which was published last spring sheds a new light on many problems which have been troubling the Americans.

The Americans have for a quarter of a century been suffering from a persecution complex. They have felt that at the Peace Conference the Europeans "ganged-up" against Wilson. But with his innate honesty, Bonsal makes it clear that such was not really the case. On the contrary, every country was eager to cooperate with America. Clemenceau comes out plainly: "I become convinced that your President wanted the same thing that I did . . But Mr Wilson has always lived in a world that has been fairly safe for democracy. I have lived in a world where it was good form to shoot a democrat."

As in every drama, there must be a villain. Burlingame and Stevens make Senator Henry Cabot Lodge with his leer a hideous villain. But Bonsal finds his rogue in Lord Robert Cecil. He portrays Cecil as a typical unregenerate: no freedom of the seas; no equality between races; no equality between nations; no international force in which a British officer might have to take orders from a foreigner; no compulsory arbitration; no behavior that could have made the League a political reality.

Toward the close of the meeting of the Final Session of the Commission, the Japanese delegation brought forward its final proposal on "equality" amendment.

"The equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of States Members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality."

Baron Makino read his proposal. Colonel House and Mr. Balfour discussed it during the conference. House wrote him a note stating that "All men are created equal" was in the American Declaration of Independence. But Balfour said that was an eighteenth century proposition which he did not believe was true. He believed that it was true in a certain sense that all men of a particular nation are created equal, but not that a man in Central Africa was created equal to a European.

The amendment was supported by almost everyone present. But Lord Robert Cecil refused to accept it and stood firm by his refusal. He found that it was not an easy task to formulate any objection. For he could not very well say that he objected to the principle of equality of nations or that he favored unequal and unjust treatment of alien nationals. Baron Makino made a dignified fight for the juridical equality of races and nations, and he won, eleven to six, but Wilson ruled that in this case unanimity was necessary. House wrote that the objection of the British Delegation was such that in spite of the view of the U.S. or any other delegation, it could not become part of the Covenant. After the session Wilson muttered sheepishly: "I do not think that anybody will interpret the result of this evening's discussions as a rejection on our part of the principle of equality of nations."

This is an episode of the Versailles Conference which today the Americans probably prefer to forget.

II

As many critics have pointed out, neither Wilson nor House had ample international experience, and relied on British sagacity. They thought that agreement with England would suffice and all other nations were mercilessly snubbed. One of the delegates from Eastern Europe sadly protested: "I had hoped that our distinguished and most welcome visitors . . . would carefully weigh the unanimous opinion of those unfortunate people who dwell so near the cave where the wolf pack lowers." Leon Bourgeois, the learned French delegate, had studied the problems of a league, not like Wilson for only fifteen months, but for some twenty years. When he insisted on clarity, Wilson replied with a tolerant shrug of the shoulders: "Let us not attempt to be precise. If the thing is really clear, it goes without saying . . . If it is not obvious, let us leave it out; it might offend somebody sometime . . . We want the Monroe Doctrine to mean whatever we choose whenever we like. If anything is hazy, let us leave it to the tribunal of public opinion."

Today the same thing is happening in a different guise. The so-called United Nations signifies for Uncle Sam only two nations: the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1919 Wilson was willing to follow England's lead. Today the case is the reverse. Britain is willing to give America the lead. Churchill expressed this by saying that he was Roosevelt's lieutenant, though recently signs are not lacking that Truman, a novice in international affairs, will let Britain take the lead at least in European affairs, himself rather preferring the role of a middleman to conciliate Anglo-Soviet antagonism. There is, of course, another big difference. At first America did not consider any other nation than the British important enough to consult. They planned between themselves the future of France and made political decisions in Italy. Russia's recognition of Badoglio was a reminder that she did not exactly like their slight to Moscow. They have now to take the Soviet Union into account, if not into confidence. Indeed they discovered that Russia too can act according to her idiosyncracies and whims without bothering about others. It looks as if she can snub the rest of the world singlehanded. She is using mystification and jolting techniques to the cautious and non-committing Anglo-American diplomats, keeping them hanging on the words and deeds of the Kremlin. This of course is a new feature of the 1945 pageant.

(To Be Concluded)

THE WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Various Rules of Human Conduct Explained

Translated From the Works of Kaibara Ekken

II

To seek wealth and fame is but human. But it is injurious to virtue if one gives free scope to their desires. Therefore endeavor to stamp them out while they are yet in embryo. This is the way of self control. The more we love righteousness, the less becomes our love for human desires. As the Heavenly attributes advance, human desires retire; and as human desires advance, the Heavenly attributes retire.

A man who understands human nature, and knows the way of the world, does not resent coldness of others; knowing how hard it is even to please himself, he, naturally, does not expect others to please him, and so makes a sufficient explanation for every act of discourtesy paid by another. For example, if his friend fails to visit him, his first thought is that that friend must be ill.

There is a common saying, "Timidity to cautiousness." The beginning of error is to despise small things, and treat them without caution as matters of no consequence. The way to keep away from committing errors is to employ great precaution even in small things. The following is one of the mottoes of Bu-o: "Do not say that such a thing will do no harm, for a fundamental error may spring from that very thing."

Do not concern yourself too much about the praise or condemnation of the world, but be guided by reason and the law of your life. If your conduct is in accordance with your reason, you need not be afraid of the blame of the whole world, and if it is contrary to your reason, then do not rejoice even if the world praises you. A true man is he who is praised by good men and blamed by bad. A man who is praised by all men—good as well as bad—is oftentimes a hypocrite.

A man w... often stop doing good when he is ridiculed by others, while he would not dream of ceasing to acquire wealth for a similar reason, which shows he is not sincere in his love of wealth. A true man must love "good" exactly as a little man loves "wealth."

If one depends too much upon his cleverness, he is liable to become haughty and bring misfortune to himself. If he relies too much upon his courage, he invites defeat. If he is too confident of his bodily strength, he brings sickness and loses his life. If he is too conscious of his wisdom, he commits mistakes which lead to his downfall. All misfortunes come from excessive reliance on one's strength and power.

Repentance is a good thing as long as it serves as a warning for the future, through the lesson of error he received. Therefore Kagi said: "The remembrance of the past is the teacher of the future." But to worry too much over past faults is to break up our peace of mind and invite sickness. When we realize the error of our ways let us repent once and for all, and not worry over it after that. Only be warned not to commit the same error over again.

That which accords to the will of Heaven, the heart of man, and the Great Path is public-mindedness. The one who is public-minded receives protection from gods, goodwill from men without seeking it. That which is against the will of Heaven, the heart of man, and the Great Path is narrow-mindedness. The wealth which one gains through unjust means profits him but little, for he will reap the anger of Heaven, hatred of men, and bring shame to himself.

A man must always have in his heart the spirit of reverence and the spirit of peaceful joy. When a man has not reverence, he becomes selfish and degenerates, and when he has not the spirit of joy, he is troubled and disheartened at the advent of distress and cannot follow the path of reason. Therefore, these two qualities, reverence and joy, are like two wheels of a car or two wings of a bird, never opposing each other, but the one always helping the other. Do not lose the spirit of reverence no matter how wicked are the people with whom you come in contact; nor the habit of peaceful joy when great misfortune comes.

Most of our faults in life are caused by the partiality of our temperament. If our temper is too quick, we must strive to become swifter. One called Seimontio was in the habit of using a soft leather girdle (symbol of gentleness) in order to warn him to curb his passions, for he was of very hasty temperament. Another called Toanni used a bowstring (symbol of swiftness) for his girdle, in order that it might warn him not to be too slow. If one tries hard like these men, one is bound to succeed.

It is said that a cicada which feeds upon pure dewdrops, although half starved, does not in the least envoy the ant who fattens upon dirt. It is better to be pure in heart and poor in body, than to be rich and unrighteous. Do not envy any man the wealth he has acquired by injustice.

A man called Jio Kosetsu took great care not to kill even a small insect; when he was a child he avoided walking on the ground where ants congregated, lest he might kill some of them. If one expands such a compassionate heart, he can truly love all humanity and all creatures. Heaven loves to give life, and hates to take it away. Such should be the way of men.

Riches are the gifts of Heaven and Earth to mankind, and do not belong to individuals. Therefore a man who endeavors to grasp them, pushing others away, incurs misfortune. The riches that come from righteous deeds are profitable and true rewards, but the wealth accumulated by greed is a curse.

If a man covers his eyes with his fingers, he cannot see even a great mountain. Man's heart is originally clear, yet if it be covered with the fingers of greediness, it loses its clearness and fails to distinguish right from wrong. Take away the finger of greed in order to make your heart clear.

Conscience is like the sun and moon, while greed resembles their eclipse.

Associating with others in our daily life, our heart should be calm. If one's heart is stormy, he cannot see clearly the reasons of things. The doings of a man suffering from excitable disease or the effect of strong drink are confused. An impetuous man is like a house which is not firmly constructed with pillars, beams and rafters. The wind can easily knock it down. On the battlefield a calm man can always defeat his enemy. In the case of letter writing, letters that are well formed are the test of good writing, and vice versa.

(To Be Continued)

GOOD and RARE BOOKS
left behind by "Sokai" People
on sale
KYO-BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

NITTO BLACK TEA
Sole Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN K.K.

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(East Asia Travel Corporation)
AIM: Enhancement of culture through travel, for which purpose all kinds of travel facilities and cultural information are offered.
HEAD OFFICE:
Main Office: 2, Marunouti 1-tyome, Kozimati-ku, Tokyo.
(Publicity Department in Dentu Bldg., 1, Ginza Nisi 7-tyome, Kyobasi-ku, Tokyo.)
Branch Offices:
TOKYO: 2, Marunouti 1-tyome, Kozimati-ku, Tokyo. Also at KEIZYO, TAIHOKU, HOTEN, PEKING, and SHANGHAI.
TICKET AND INFORMATION OFFICES
In almost all the principal cities in Nippon, Manchoukuo, China, and in important districts in the Southern Area.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

A MIDDLE-AGED responsible Japanese, well educated, who works for an English newspaper, seeks a job as a night watchman or caretaker. Tokyo preferable. Good references. Apply Box 105, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

HIKING boots wanted in exchange with black riding boots in excellent condition. Size: 10½ mon. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

PHONOGRAPH records—Waltz, Tango and light music, for immediate sale. Apply Box 119, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Brand New), for Eastman Moving Picture Projector. Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MIMEOGRAPH, (Minoban size), ink and stencil for mimeograph, highest quality; Japanese typewriter (Banno shiki); office stationery (imported and Japanese paper), and utensils for sale, or in exchange with kimono or suit of clothes. Apply Box 130, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MOSQUITO net, genuine silk, white color, hand made, for 6-mat room. Also Kawai's small size upright piano, 67 keys, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BOOKS: on propaganda, and cooperative movement; "Public Opinion" by Walter Lippmann; also books by special and war correspondents. Apply to Kamil, 67, Shoto-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

ANY kinds of suit and dress material, overcoats, sweaters, flannel, rucksacks, sewing machine, electric irons, thread, foreign-made shoes (any size), plain silk cloth, silk pajamas, silk kimono, suitcases and Boston bags, good violin. Apply Box 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter for Russian language, slightly used but must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Apply Box 127, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE phonograph, Columbia or Victor wanted. Must be a new or slightly used one. Will pay good price. Apply Box 126, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price. Apply Box 108, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GILLET razor, new or old, of any make. Will pay good price or exchange with razor blades. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PAIR of trousers wanted immediately. Cotton or gaberdine preferable. For man about 5 feet 7 inches tall. Apply Box 106, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO Crystal set with earphones wanted immediately. Please apply with particulars. Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, [illegible] phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours 1:[illegible]-4:[illegible] p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2 Jimbocho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD Standard typewriter, must be new and in perfect condition. Apply with particulars to Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANT to buy accordion for exercising purpose. Any cheap brand will do. State price. Apply Box 131, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Room [illegible] ([illegible] floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. [illegible]-sho, 23 [illegible]-cho, [illegible]-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. [illegible], M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and [illegible] Station. Tel. Ginza [illegible].

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. [illegible] Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi [illegible].